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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/834,255	04/12/2001	Peter Alexander Grossman	70006210-1	2741
7590	11/25/2005		EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY Intellectual Property Administration P.O. Box 272400 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			AMINI, JAVID A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/834,255	GROSSMAN, PETER ALEXANDER
Examiner	Art Unit	
Javid A. Amini	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-8,10,16 and 17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

Drawings

Examiner acknowledged the drawing submitted on 7/30/2001.

Re. the Applicant's argument on page 8, claim rejection under 35 USC § 112.

Examiner's reply: The rejection of claims 1-3 and 5 under 35 USC § 112 has been withdrawn.

Applicant on page 9, regarding claim rejection under 35 USC § 103 argues the cited references failed to render obvious the claimed invention and reminded Examiner to read MPEP paragraph 706.02(j), which is about establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Examiner's reply: Applicant's argument applies after amending the claims, because Applicant and Examiner discussed this matter at the previous interview. Applicant amended the claimed invention to claim the movement of the stylus continuously zooming, and the center of the zoom area is where the stylus touches the screen.

Applicant's arguments on pages 10-11 are similar to the argument above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10 and 16-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hailey et al. hereinafter Hailey, and further in view of Montagna et al. hereinafter, Montagna.

1. Claims 1, 6 and 16-17.

A system for manipulating an image on a screen, said system comprising:

Hailey in fig. 2 illustrates a system for manipulating an image on a screen. Hailey does not teach the following claim limitations for a touch-sensitive screen and a stylus for indicating an image on screen, however, Montagna in figs. 9-10 illustrates if the user touches screen over a portion of graphic image that is zoomed in or enlarged by a factor (Applicant claims continuously enlarge and reduce the image, but Applicant does not claim by what factor.

Examiner's interpretation: the factors can be implemented as 1:2, 1:4, or 1:5 and vice versa. The process of e.g. 1:5 factor can be corresponded to continuously enlarge) and centered at the touch point in window. Applicant discloses in the specification page 4, lines 20-22 that instead of using a touch-screen and stylus, a digitizing tablet and pen or puck or other suitable pointing device could be used. Applicant claims means for generating said image on said screen, which is obvious because Hailey in fig. 2 illustrates it. The next step of this claim claims means for generating including a dynamic zoom means for carrying out a zoom action on said image on said screen, and Hailey in col. 2, lines 39-42 teaches a dynamic zoom sequence, which is necessary to design a filter set so that the cut-off frequency of some or all of the filters within the set is spaced logarithmically in order to minimize perceptible changes in sharpness which may result from the use of a discrete filter set. Now it would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art to incorporate the digital image processing of Hailey with Montagna's systems, which enlarged and centered about a desired point in the graphic image using wand or stylus, and this modification of Montagna into Hailey would provide a user to perform a dynamic zooming on an image, and Hailey provides an example: for a 2:1 zoom ratio is given in fig. 3. Line A shows original input pixels from the portion a of the full input image produced according to the system

timing illustrated in Line C. Line B illustrates the output pixels needed for a 2:1 zoom from the active portion a to produce a full-sized output image (FIG. 2). Thus, Lines A and B represent the spatial relationship between the original input and "zoomed-in" pixels respectively.

Zooming is obtained by writing into the input store 14 at the synchronous rate represented by the Line C timing and then controlling the readout of the input store so as to repeat samples in its output. In the example shown in FIG. 3, this is done by advancing the read address for every other input clock, as shown by Line F, thereby repeating pixels as shown in Line D. The repeated pixels are then subjected to a linear interpolation in the spatial interpolation unit 16. The interpolated pixels are shown in Line E relative to the synchronous timing of Line C. In accordance with a simple linear interpolation, output (repeat) pixel B will be the average of input pixels N and N+1, (repeat) pixel D the average of input pixels N+1 and N+2, and so on. Claims 16 and 17 claims the center of zoom action follows the movement of stylus. Hailey in col. 3, lines 10-16 teaches this broad limitation as follows: It is known to use a telecine (Telecine is the process of transferring motion picture film to a video format) film scanner for scanning image pixel areas on motion picture film to produce image pixel data corresponding to those image pixel areas. Size alteration effected by vertical and/or horizontal enlargement or expansion will be called zooming and orientation alteration effected by side-to-side or up and down movement will be called panning.

2. Claims 2-3 and 7-8.

It is obvious that the two references cover the limitations of enlargement and reduction of an image, because Hailey in fig. 3 illustrates two different zooming of the data image.

3. Claims 5 and 10.

Applicant claims that the image on the screen is the graphical form of a mathematical object. It is very obvious because a person skill in the art would analyze (e.g. by using a rectangular array of numeric or algebraic quantities subject to mathematical operations) and having the coordinates as to locate a pixel, and other attributes involve for that particular pixel. A plurality of pixels creates a graphical object or a mathematical object.

Examiner's suggestion: Applicant should be able demonstrating the significant of the claimed invention over the cited references also schedule an interview.

Conclusion

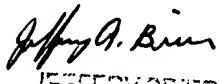
Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A. Amini whose telephone number is 571-272-7654. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 571-272-7664. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


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